The Sage at the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition.

HIS SPEECHES EN ROUTE.

The Philosopher's Address to a Vast and Enthusiastic Assemblage.

A CROWD OF THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

Serenade and Torchlight Procession.

The Sage Rises to Explain His Doctrine of State's Rights.

HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1872. The Greeley party left Pittsburg at haif-past one cody stowed away in the "arms of Morpheus" on the sleeping car, and waking up to find themselves in the State of Ohio. Mr. John G. Thompson, of Columbus, Chairman of the Ohio State Democratic Central Committee, accompanied by three other members, constituting the Ohio committee to ac-company Mr. Greeley, joined the party at Pittsburg and will escort the Philosopher as far as Louis-A short stop was made at Coshocton, the arst station of any importance reached after the nper; but, as it was before breakfast and all vere hungry, no speeches were made. At Newark there were about one thousand people assembled, with bands and banners, all vociferous for Greeley.

a still larger crowd greeted the Philosopher, with hats waving, bands playing and cannon firing.

He said in substance that, more than seven years having passed since the close of the civil war, it seemed no more than reasonable that its attendant criptions and evils should cease: that there was ow no good reason why the American people uld hate one another or should proscribe one ther. Some said there were a part of the people who should not vote, on account of their participazion in the war. We deny that any d be proscribed because of that war-The opposition say this class are few. We say no sir; there are thousands of this class among the citizens in Arkansas alone. General Sigel, seven years ago, wrote from South Carolina that he principal reason the reconstruction was a failare was because men of property were proscribed and not allowed to vote, while the poorer and ignorant classes could vote away their property.

Mr. Greeley continued—The time had fully come when all should say to these thousands who were against us, come forward and help us, free as we are, to rebuild the waste places of our country. This is what we understand by reconciliation me ask. Do von want us to

VOTE FOR REBELS FOR OFFICE? I say you are not asked to. Allow all to vote for whom they please. How shall a man be a rebel who seven years ago returned to his allegiance, and done all he could to build up the country ? I hold it as an error to call such a man a rebel. Mr. Greeley closed by saying:-Let there be no proscription, but let us all, white or black, unite to

ulid up our country. (Cheers.) Mr. Greeley was obliged to bring his remarks to an abrupt conclusion, on account of the noise made by the preparations of trains to depart. The wd called for more, and Mr. Greeley made his appearance at the end of the car again; but just then the locomotive was hitched on to the car, which was pulled some distance up the track, to allow another car to be attached. GOVERNOR WALKER'S SPEECIL.

After all was quiet again Governor Walker, of Virginia, was called upon and said:-

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am glad to meet you this bright September morning. I am glad to see before me so many intelligent, honest voters, who will, I doubt not, cast their sufrages for Mr. Greeley. (Cheers.) The Old Dominion has been in the roat a leader of States and of the Union; where she ley. (Cheers, The Old Dominion has oeen in the past a leader of States and of the Union; where she led the South followed; even in the late war the Confederacy was nothing until Virginia cast her lot with it. The Confederacy could not have lived six months without the Old Dominion, and when she surrendered on the plains of Appomattox the rebellion was over. In 1869 Virginia inaugurated this great liberal movement on her soil, and since all has been well within her borders. You do not hear there of riots, Ku Klux and bank defalcations, but only of good government and peace. Virginia has pride in this great work, and she appeals to you, her daughter Olio, to come to her support and to help her redeem this country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Greeley then seated himself at a window of his car and shook hands with all who desired it.

his car and shook hands with all who desired it. At London and Xenia similar gatherings had formed to welcome him. The crowd at Xenta, a famous anti-slavery town, was pretty equally distribute i among whites, blacks and ladies. It was

all car and shook hands with all who desired it.

At London and Xemis shimlar gatherings has a landon and the control of the landon and the control of the landon and the control of the landon and the late electric telegraph was as inconceivable as a broad, in the landon and the late electric telegraph was as inconceivable as a broad, in the landon and the late of the late of

GREELEY IN OHIO. | Selving a rew prominent citizens, the hero of the white hat was taken in the same carriage to the Exposition Hall, where he delivered the following

aposing speciacle. Surrounded by the lincidents of peace he seems inconstituted a relic of some bygone ageive of a social order long since fallet but mass one hundred thousand such a stray, carefully ranked.

genery of defineement and devastation, and its marestic power, its terrible significance, are plaine even to the admiring gaze of children. So the work of the lonely pioneer, burled deep in the primitive forest, wherein his could we the primitive forest, wherein his runde log cable is all his bound thrown up, of entander and savagetim by dint of axe and fire, eeems petty and casale when regarded by liself; but could we, from some commanding height, some ship of the air, look down at once upon the whole body of pioneers at their daily labor we should recognize in their despitory array the skirmishing line of advancing drillzation, the harbingers of intelligence, comilort, thrift, humanity and religion. The wolf, the boar, the screent, perishing or vanishing as the pioneer bost slowly, irregularly yet inexorably moves on, are now seen to be types of a moral order which dwilzed society is destined to supplant and replace. I take this to be of industrial expositions, as and the street of a moral order which division and subdivision of labor exacted by modern invention and machinery are calculated to observe these inspiring considerations. The artisan or artificer devotes his work. The infinite division and subdivision of ladys to making, not a whole watch, but a wheel or pinion—almost a spring. He may give his life to watchmaking, yet never see one watch perfected, as the most skilful and valued worker in a factory may spend his years in setting up looms or compounding dyes, and never make one yard of cloth. The Exposition is needed to inspirit each with a thorough, cheering consclously the procession of queen and princes, of dukes and direct kinghts, in honor of the efforts and products of smiths and weavers, smacked of grimace and affectation. How could they truly honor manual industry who had all their lives littling to uther in the display of all nations products in the domain of art and industry at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, April 30, 1861. Our work, too, generally compels us to look down, to fix our fal

to government and proved a success, after miking all due allowances for drawbacks, I believe the application to industry is

ONLY A CURSTION OF TIME;

that the workers who make clothes or shoes or whatever else may minister to human sust, rance and comfort, will learn how to do this as partners rather than hirelings, dividing equitably and wholly the proceeds instead of accepting a share of them as wages. Years, if not ages, may be required to perfect the safeguards whereby the compensation of workers alone may be rendered practicable, beneficant and secure, and yet I feel assured that the day will come in which he who wants a house built in Cincinnati will apply to a corporation of practical builders, organized like any bank or railroad company, bargain with the agent of the corporation as he now does with a master builder or irm, and have his work done at least as well and as reasonably as now, while the stipulated price will be wholly and fairly apportioned among those who have carned it. If you ask, "Where is the capital to be had?" I point to the hundreds of millions now deposited in savings banks whereof a least two-thirds belong to workingmen and women, and say, "There it is." The depositors are careful, saving, thrifty people who will not risk their scanty hoards in rash experiments, as indeed they should not; but whenever it shall have been demonstrated that they may as salely invest in co-operative undertakings as lend to those by whom the laboring class are now hired and paid, there will be no lack of capital for such investment, even though the rich should snaply none of it. Ours is pre-eminently an age of invention, of industrial progress. I can remember a time when the steamboat was still a novelty and a fireside marvel; when no mile of iron track had yet been laid on the surface of our planet; when American canals were merely contrivances for circumventing cataracts and of small account anyhow; when no steam-propelled vessel had ever crossed a sea, and when the electric telegraph was as inconceiv

or that even a majority of all the States, has a moral, legal or constitutional right to dissolve our Union. (Cheers.) That Union is founded on a constitution which is a charter of government, not a mere league. It does not create a league merely, nor a confederacy, but a nation under a government of limited and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union is not only destined to be but was intended to be propostual and of united and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union is not only destined to be, but was intended to be perpetual, and I believe that our great evil war, if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that Union, has settled that doubt forever. (Cheers.) That slavery is dead, and that the nation abides forever is the sum and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question, there can never again arise a question as to the perpetuity of the Union.

is the sum and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question, there can never again arise a question as to the perpetuity of the Union.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD,
the only thing that ever made any American hostile to his own country and constitution, has utterly perished. (Applause.) Henceforth the American Union abides for ever, grounded in the affections, in the necessities and in the fervent devotion of the whole American people. (Cheers.) If there ever shall again arise a cloud of disunion it will not arise in the South and not in the Southern section of the country. But no such question will or can arise. As perpetual as the hills, as solid as the everlasting rocks, the Union of these States abides, and must abide, forever. One sentiment, one purpose animates the American heart, and that is that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

Now, fellow citizens, let me say a few words more in regard to your position, your duties and your prospects. Cheinnati may be regarded as nearly the industrial and commercial centre of our present population. What the future may bring forth we cannot tell, but to-day this city is nearly in the middle of the great commercial movement, of the industrial activity of the American people. These hills, smilling in their Summer abundance, look lovingly on each other from the North and from the South. This mighty river, which laves your city in its gentic current, should persuade to Union MAD RECONCLIATION.

We are to be evermore one people. Let us be a harmonious people, united in heart and hope as well as in geography and in political associations. Let us resolve to cultivate the graces and the charities of fellow-citizenship. Let us resolve that from this city shall go forth influence to the North and to the South which shall bind the people to grace and the care and stronger affection than they have every ext known. Fellow citizens, in a proud a subject of the proposed to the American people. Those principles

THE CINCINNATI PRESS AT LOGGERHEADS.

"The Impudence and Trickery of the Local Chappaquacks."

[From the Cincinnati Gasette (Grant), Sept. 18.]
Horace Greeley is coming to Cincinnati. He is coming primarily on the invitation of the Exposition Commissioners. He is coming secondarily as the guest of the city. And thirdly, though it would seem not lastly, he is coming as the candidate of the democratic-republicans for President of the United States to revive his drooping fortunes in Hamilton county. lamilton county.

A history of the circumstances under which he

ng and suggestive. On the 24th of August Major Goshorn, President of On the 24th of August Major Goshorn, President of the Board of Exposition Commissioners, wrote to Mr. Greeley, extending to him on behalf of the board an invitation to visit the Exposition. To this letter he received a reply, dated August 29, expressing the purpose of Mr. Greeley to accept the invitation, and indicating the 21st of September as the probable time of his visit. On the 5th of September Major Goshorn again wrote to Mr. Greeley, expressing a preference for the 18th as the date of his visit. To this letter Mr. Greeley replied, under date of September 8, saying that he could not be here on the 18th, but stating his intention of coming. Meanwhile, a e, saying that he could not be here on the 18th, but stating his intention of coming. Meanwhile, a similar invitation had been extended to President Grant. Thus far politicians had not intervened. On the joth of August, however, the following re-solution passed the Board of Councilmen:

On the 30th of August, however, the following resolution passed the Board of Councilmen: —

Resolved, That the hospitality of the city be and the same is hereby tendered General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, and Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York, and the Presidents of both boards of the Common Council be appointed a committee to tender an invitation to the above named gentlemen to become the guests of the city at any time it may suit their respective convenience during the continuance of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1872.

This afforded a chance for a free excursion to New York and back, and a chance to bring the magnetism of the Philosopher's personal presence to bear upon wavering Greeleyites and unconverted republicans in Hamilton county. The trouble was that no money had yet been appropriated to pay the expenses of the committee of invitation. In fact, they were not even authorized to tender the invitation in person. More than that, President Goshorn, in behalf of the Board of Exposition Commissioners, had already tendered an invitation to Mr. Greeley to visit the Exposition, and his promise to come had been secured at an expense of two three-cent slamps.

But no such pleayune business would satisfy our two liberal Presidents. How to get the funds was the question. Mr. Silas W. Hoffman, the City Auditor, had shown an unprecedented stringency in the Issue of warrants for money, unless the legal requirements had been compiled with. But Mr. Hoffman, in this case, relaxed most wonderfully, He not only issued a warrant to the President of the Board of Councilmen for \$225, on the faith of a resolution appointing the Presidents of the two boards of the Common Council a committee to invite General Grant and Horace Greeley to visit Cincinnati, but he accompanied them on their free excursion "to make it more binding."

The following is a copy of nis warrant:—
No. 425.

Cincinnati, Schelley Indiana and Advance of the City of Cincinnati, Sept. 10, 1512

accompanied them on their free excursion "to make it more binding."

The following is a copy of als warrant:—

No. 459.

City Auditors's Optics.

City Auditors's Optics.

City Auditors's Optics.

The street of the City of Cincinnati.—

Pay to J. W. Fitzgorald of crier two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for which this shall be your warrant, as directed by order No.—

Self, and obtained from Mr. Greeley, in person, the same promise to visit Cincinnati which he had given Major Goshorn by mail. Having achieved this feat, they did what? They notified Mayor Davis and President Goshorn of the success of their mission by telegraph. But they did more. These men, representatives of the city, authorized to extend to Mr. Greeley an invitation to become the guest of the city, sent the same information by telegraph to Colonel L. A. Harris, chairman of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Campaign Committee.

Why to Colonel Harris? Why not to Major Blackburn, chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee? Manifestly to enable the democrats to get up a suitable demonstration for political effect; it can have no other explanation. But Colonel Harris blundered. The despatch was manifestly intended for his private information, but the gallant Greeleyite was so elated over the news that his field was coming that he rushed into pring with his telegram, and the dat was out of the bag at once.

The third commandment was vigorously broken over the unhappy Colonel's head yesterday by the more sagacious Greeleyites. They had arranged for a grand popular demonstration. The wires were to be laid in secret, the masses were to be charged with enthusiasm, and at a given signal, after Greeley's arrival, a spontaneous uprising of the people, and furnishing a prophecy of the success of the Greeley icket in October and November. And now all this beautiful programme was spoiled by Colonel Harris' indiscretion. It was very sad. He himself began to see it after he had been interviewed by a few hundred exasperated Greeley politicians, and to let

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1872. Major A. T. Goshorn:

My Drar Sir.—Having received information that Me Greeley intends visiting this city on the 20th Instant, respectfully inform you of the same. As he will be the guest of the city, and as he is expected to visit the Exposition while here, I respectfully suggest that your boars appoint a committee on reception, and that arrangement be made for the delivery of an address by him at you hall, i think that this is particularly appropriate, because the city of Cincinnati and the Exposition will be largely benefited by his visit, and because it is not our intention to have it assume a partisian character.

L. A. Harris, Chairman Democratic and Liberal Republican Committee.

The sublime impudence of this letter is truly ad

Democratic and Liberal Republican Committee.

The sublime impudence of this letter is truly adnirable The chairman of the Democratic and idi-

eral Republican Campaign Committee assumes to advise the President of the Exposition of the coming of a guest who had weeks before accepted an invitation from the President, and with unparalleled cheek undertakes to advise what arrangements should be made for the reception of the distinguished guest, adding, with brazen effrontery, that it is not "our intention to have it assume a partisan character."

THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

Radical Advices from Pennsylvania—

The Soldier Element—Liberal Mass

Meetings—Carpet-Bag Absentees on a Race for Home—Contest for the Louisi—

A Second Visit to the Rink

that it is not "our intention to nave it assumed partisan character."

There are a good many thin things in the world. It is said that gold may be drawn to a thinness of one two-hundred-thousandth of an inch. But no leaf of gold was ever half as thin as this letter of Colonel Harris. It speaks for itself. Let it alone.

To show when and by whom Mr. Greeley was first invited and when and how he first accepted the invitation we append the following correspondence:—

THE INVITATION.

CINCINARY, August 24, 1872.

THE INVITATION.

CINCINNATI, August 24, 1972.

Hon. Horace Greeket, New York city:—

Dran bir—It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit the Exposition during the month of September.

This Exposition of izanufactures, products and art will be the largest and most comprehensive ever presented in this country, and we feel assured that an examination of the various industries represented will afford you great gratification. Sincerely wishing it may be convenient for you to accept this invitation, I have the homor to be your obedient servant,

A. T. GOSHORN, President.

THE REPLY.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1872.

T. Gosnous, President Cincinnati Industrial Expos DEAR SIR-Your letter of the 24th inst. has just found

DEAR SIR-YOUR letter of the case the me on my return from Connecticut.

It does not ask me to visit you at any particular time, but seems to allow me the whole month of September in which to do so. I cannot say what I may be able to do, and yet I indulge a hope that I may be able to visit you about the 21st of that month. But that must depend on events that I cannot control; so please say only that I hope to be able to visit you. Your, say only that I hope to be able to visit you. Your, say the CREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greekey, New York city:—
Dear Sir-Your favor of the 29th uit, is received, ta affords me great pleasure to be able to announce your acceptance of the invitation of the Board of Commissioners of the Checimal Industrial Exposition to visit us during this month, and I trust nothing may intervene to during this month, and I ture holded day of your visit.

You name the 21st as the probable day of your visit.

You name the 21st as the probable day of your visit.

May I suggest Wednesday, the 18th instant, I I as convenient to you, we would prefer the 18th instant, but shall the happy to see you at any time. May I ask that you advise me at an early day? I am, with great respect, yours very truly,

A. T. GOSHORN, President.

yours very truly,

A. T. GOSHORN, President.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YOUR, Sept. 8, 1872.

DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 5th inst. I cannot be with you on the 18th inst. because of a pre-engagement After a conference with my friends I will say just when I can be there, as I fully intend and expect to be. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A. T. Goshorn, Esq., President Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio.

At about the same time that the invitation was extended to Mr. Greeley Major Goshorn wrote to President Grant as follows:—

To His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President of the United States:—
DEAR SHE—It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the
Board of Commissioners of the Cincinuati Industrial Exposition, to extend to you and your Cabinet a cordial invitation to visit the Exposition during the month of Sep-

tember.

This exhibition of manufactures, products and arts will be the largest and most comprehensive ever presented in this country, and we feel assured that an examination of the various industries represented will afford you great gratification. Sincerely wishing it may be convenient for you to accept the invitation, and recollecting your visit of last year with much pleasure. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, A. T. GOSHORN, President.

Last Saturday night Major Goshorn received the ollowing despatch:— A. T. Gosnorn:—
Visited President Grant yesterday. He regrets that he cannot accept the invitation. Mr. Greeley accepts. Will leave with us either Tuesday or Wednesday. Will telegraph you when he will arrive.

KECK AND FITZGERALD.

THE CITY JUDGESHIP.

The German Movement for the Re-Election of Judge Bedford.

The German property owners, business men and there of the Tenth ward, who a few days since ormed an organization in support of the renomition and re-election of Judge Bedford to the office of City Judge, held a meeting at 161 Bowery, last night, to complete their organization. In the absence of the president, Captain Jacob Mandel occupied the chair and Major Fleischel acted as secretary. Addresses were delivered by Dr. August Frech and Henry Bischof, reviewing the brilliant judicial career of the present City Judge, urging that a vigorous campaign should be organized to insure his retention in the important office he now occupies. The be organized to insure his retention in the important office he now occupies. The principal business of the evening was the enrollment of a number of new members, and action was taken toward raising a fund to defray the expenses of the campaign. The following are the officers of the organization:—President, William Runk; Vice Presidents, Captain Mander, Colonel A. Meyer, Captain John T. Gerdes and Captain Burckhardt; Treasurer, Ed. Heuser.

THE GERMANS OF THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FOR GREELEY.

A large meeting was held yesterday evening at Monroe Hall, Pearl and Centre streets, of the German citizens of the district. Mr. Jacob Koehler was in the chair, assisted by Herrman Brockhaus and George Horn as vice presidents, and Gustave Stadt and Henry Rath as secretaries. Resolutions in favor of Greeley, Brown and Kernan were enthusiastically adopted, and also one praising Governor Hoffman for his talents, manly and spotiess conduct in office. Messrs. Koahler, Schiel and Hofer spoke and received the thanks of the meeting for their welcome addresses.

FLASHES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Chicago Tribune had not a word to say

torially on the 15th instant about national politics. Its chief editorial was on the subject of "Margins in Matrimony." Fusion tickets in Louisiana are not popular,

ccording to the New Orleans Republican. Blanton Duncan has started the True Democrat. in Louisville, with the picture of a rooster as a

figurehead, and the legend, "Neither Grant nor Greeley can scare this chicken." Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, a distinguished woman's

righter, writes from Paris to say that she always knew that Horace Greeley was a trinuner. Was he ever known to trim his mustache? The entire liberal strength in Maine turns out to he exactly 700 in a vote of 127,000. "What was the

use of making such a row about a few cabbages?" The Albany Journal (Grant) thinks that although Hartrantt will run thousands below Grant in Grant's majority in November rather high ? Every liberal candidate for office in Maine was

The Albany Journal (Grant) says it has an important announcement to make, and it is as

Mr. Greeley will immediately take the stump for General Grant in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. This intelligence will, we are sure, be received with general satisfaction. We have many excellent men on the stump, but there is not one of them who can nelp Grant and hurt Greeley as much as Greeley himself. The Philadelphia Age (Greeley) says:- 'General

Burnside has retreated precipitately from Pitts burg. It is a way he has." Was it so at Roanoke Summer having declined the democratic and libe ral nominations for Governor of Massachusetts, the

question now is, "Who's the next customer?" Rird or Bartlett ? The Lynchburg Virginian wants to know who the "Hon. John Parker Jordan," now canvassing

Connecticut for Grant, is.

John S. Read declines to be a candidate for the tate Senate of New Jersey from Camden county. Levi S. Jarrad, it is expected will be the republi-

can candidate for Congress in the Third New Jersey district.
Ex-President Johnson is still bobbing around Western Tennessee, wrapped in the American flag

and the constitution of his country. General Cheatham did not amount to much in his triangular political duel with Maynard and Andy Johnson, in Tennessee. General Butler is stumping Ohio.

Revenue Commissioner Columbus Delano speaks in Springfield, Ohio, on the 28th inst. Judge Stallo, an original liberal and reformer made a sensation in St. Louis the other evening by

delivering an anti-Greeley speech

John W. Forney speaks in Ohio the week befor the October election. Why not talk a little at home, Colonel? But perhaps his "Hart" is not A Western paper states that a train of special

"cats" (probably meaning cars) will be run when Charles P. Kimball, late democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, has aunounced his determina-

tion to retire entirely from political life. He probably regrets ever having entered it. Stick to your jumpers, Charley.

Georgia election for Governor and Legislature

takes place October 2.

Judge Richardson, of the Treasury Department, will run for Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts

Home-Contest for the Louisiana Registration.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS. The advices from Pennsylvania received at thes neadquarters strongly indicate the success of the inistration ticket. The republicans claim they will carry the State by 20,000 majority, though it is admitted Hartranft will run behind his associates. Much benefit is anticipated from the deliberations of the recent Veterans' Convention in Pittsburg which, as stated, has aroused the soldier element throughout the Str. The defection of Andy Cur-tin is not believed in, notwithstanding the positive assurances the liberals profess to have received.

No great energy has been manifested heretolore in Ohio, as it was supposed the administration candidates had an easy walk over the course. The admittedly large defection of the Germans has of late opened the eyes of the Grant supporters to unpleasant possibilities, and a vigorous campaign will be carried on for the next two weeks.

The contest in Indiana is very close, and more doubts are expressed as to the results than in the other States. List of visitors:—General A. E. Burnsida, S. L. Mill, Ben. Mauer, John B. Woltz, Secretary of the Virginia State Executive Committee, Richmond; E. Delafield Smith, New York; General M. Sharpe, Kingston; Governor Cook, Colorado; Major McElrath, Brooklyn.

DEMOGRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Committee, Richmond; E. Deladeld Smith, New York; General M. Sharpe, Kingston; Governor Cook, Colorado; Major McElrath, Brooklyn.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

A series of mass meetings have been arranged for the more important localities in Western Pennsylvania, commencing on the 23d at Stroudsburg, where General N. P. Banks will speak. The meeting at Scranton, on the 24th, will be held in a wigwam, capable of holding 3,000 people. For the 5th of October a great union mass meeting, embracing people from three counties, will be held at Clinton, Alleghany county. The following gentlemen are taking part in the campaign there:—Hon. George A. Pendleton, Horatio Seymour, J. P. Stockton, Lyman Trumbull and Governor Hofman.

An attempted piece of sharp practice on the part of the radicals was made the subject of general conversation at these headquarters yesterday. It seems by the constitution of Louisiana the Governor temporarily vacates the functions of his office during absence from the State, these devolving on the Lieutenant Governor. Warmoth and Pinchback, respectively holding these offices, were recently both in New York. The latter had been detailed for service in Pennsylvania, but it suddenly occurred to some of the radical wiseacres that he might be much more useful at home, and he was hurried back to Louisiana, in order that, in the absence of Warmoth, he might, as Acting Governor, perform certain duties which would give the radicals complete control of the registration. As the performance of this duty in the interest of the liberals was the price to be paid by Warmoth for his entrance into the liberal fold, its importance may be imagined. For some reason Warmoth "smelt a very large-sized mouse." Soon after Pinchback's departure, and leaving his business all unsettled, he started in pursuit of the would-be usurper. Arriving at Humboldt he learned that Pinchback was eight hours ahead of him. He at once chartered a special engine, and riding at the rate of fifty miles an hour overtook the train, arriving in New

THE BOURBON DEMOCRACY.

The New York "Straight-Outers" Still Stick to Their Nominations-An Address to the Party.

The New York State Committee of "straight-out" or Bourbon democrats have issued the following address in conjunction with a call for a State Convention, to be held in October next, to choose an Electoral ticket and perfect arrangements for their organization in the approaching campaign and

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—
The failure of the Baltimore Convention to nominate candidates of the democratic party as representatives of its principles for the two highest offices of the government made it necessary for the Louisville Convention to supply the omission such failure occasioned.

This they have done by presenting the names of Charles O'Conor, of New York, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

They have been influenced in so doing by no sec-

President.

They have been influenced in so doing by no sectional considerations, but by the motive to present to the democratic party for the support of its members the names of those of a national reputation, whose great abilities and acquirements allied with their virtues and purity of character, eminently fit them for the high offices of the government for which they are now presented.

The effort in bringing forward the names of these eminent statesmen as worthy of the support of the

The effort in bringing forward the names of these eminent statesmen as worthy of the support of the democratic party has been successful, and an appeal is now made to the people to sustain that effort by giving to them the support they are justly entitled to.

The Baltimore Convention saw proper to nominate Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President—both republicans and candidates of a faction of the republican party. It is not the purpose here to inquire into the motive which actuated and influenced that Convention in their choice. It is enough that it was a departure from the established usage of the democratic party, and the selection of candidates outside of the democratic party could not by any bargain secure its support. It must be obvious to every intelligent

and the selection of candidates outside of the democratic party could not by any bargain secure its support. It must be obvious to every intelligent and reflective mind that party lines once destroyed by a transfer of a party to the support of known political opponents must inevitably result in the disintegration of that party.

To preserve, therefore, the integrity of the democratic party, by bringing before them the names of those candidates distinguished alike for their virtues and abilities, for whom every democratean conscientiously cast his suffrage; statesmen eminently qualified to fill the high offices of government for which they are named, has been the aim of the Louisville Convention.

To the intelligent, houset and patriotic members of the democratic party, who eschewing political knavery, uninfluenced by the gamblers' feeling of success, or inflammatory appeals of demagogues, or faith in paper platforms, an opportunity will be afforded them to testify their patriotism by giving their support to the ticket nominated by the Louisville Convention. In doing so we feel an assurance that they will support those pre-eminently qualified to fill the high offices of President and Vice President, and by whose election an economical administration of the government will be secured, a reform and retrenchment of its abuses be effected, and all the great interests of the government and its citizens at home and abroad promoted, while personal liberty and constitutional rights in every portion of our country would be respected and protected and obedience to the laws enforced.

The names of those presented are those of no time-servers nor office-seekers. Their reputation rests on solid merit. Will the democratic party accept of the mere form of suffrage without its substance, of the privilege of voting without the right of choice for whom to vote, or will they assert their rights and maintain them. It remains with them.

The undersigned as the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of New York have called a Sta

J. VAN SCHAICK. | First Judicial District.

H. A. REEVES, | Second Judicial District.

JAMES TROY. | Second Judicial District.

G. M. VAN SCHAICK. | Third Judicial District.

R. HAM. | FOSTER. | Fourth Judicial District.

W. S. ABEEL, | W. S. ABEEL, | Sixth Judicial District.

TAYLOR MORE. | Sixth Judicial District.

W. C. CRAIG. |

W. C. CRAIG,
D. W. THORPE,
R. S. LEWIS.
H. WHITE,
New York, September 19, 1872.

TAMMANY GRAND COUNCIL.

The Grand Council of the Sachems of the Tam-

many Society met yesterday at the wigwam, in Fourteenth street, to organize, pursuant to usage, after their recent election, J. B. Nicholson, Father of the Council, presiding. Sachem Augustus Schell vas continued in office as Grand Sachem, Sachem Abram S. Hewitt was elected Father of the Coun cl., vice J. B. Nicholson; Alfred T. Ackert to be Scribe, vice Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and Sachems John Kelly and Edward L. Donnelly were appointed as a committee on real estate and buildings.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS REJECTING GREE-LEY.

At the regular democratic primary held in Mil burn, Jew Jersey, September 19th, 1872, to appoin' delegates to the Essex county conventions, the fol lowing resolution was adopted:-

Resolved, That the democratic voters of Miliburn township repudiate the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baitimore and adhere to the purpose of support-ing pure democratic candidates upon a piatform of pure democratic principles

at Newark.

His Reception by the Managers of the Industrial Exhibition-The President's Departure for New York and Long Branch Yesterday Afternoon.

President Grant remained the welcome guest of ex-Governor Ward, Washington street, Newark, on Thursday night. He felt tired and considerably fatigued after the turmoil and excitement of the day, which was kept up unceasingly almost everywhere he went, and up to the late hour of mid-night, when a large crowd still lingered before Governor Ward's mansion. Though he is evidently of that disposition which seeks not the show and glitter of popular demonstrations, yet he never

Sleeping soundly on Thursday night, the General felt refreshed and hale when he got out of bed about eight o'clock yesterday morning. After breakfasting and reading carefully the Herald's sketch of his tour and reception on Thursday, he agreed to the suggestion of Governor Ward, to take a healthy morning drive around the progressive city of Newark and its attractive vicinity.

After returning, refreshed and invigorated, he was accompanied to the Industrial Exhibition by some of its officers and managers, among whom were Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Thomas B. Peddie and Albert M. Holbrook, and others, whose guest he was during the early part of the afternoon.

HIS ARRIVAL AT THE RINK, at half-past eleven o'clock, caused the sudden assemblage of large crowds of people of every grade tented with a mere glance at the countenance of the Chief Magistrate, while very many followed him

the Chief Magistrate, while very many followed him into the scene of industry who were probably dissatisfied with the sketch they took of him oy gaslight on the evening previous.

The cornet band discoursed some stirring airs as he entered, leaning on the left arm of Mr. Ward, and holding a bouquet in his right hand. The Chief of Police, Mr. Gliisby, with six of his staff, kep it the aisles uncrowded as he went on

INSPECTINO THE ANTICLES EXHIBITED.

While engaged in this agreeable way he was greeted by very many warm friends and supportiers, whom he seemed at once to recognize. Of these Secretary Robeson was one of the most genial and attractive. He wore a white hat bulged very severely, which all pronounced

Very severely, which all pronounced

On the Secretary of the Navy redeemed himself by the very witty response:—"It sat on it while up in Maine, and it contains too many dents to be a Greeley hat, anyhow." This clicited much laughter, and threw the President into an unusual mood of cheerfulness.

The President took considerable interest in everything to which his attention was called; in the appearance of the large marble sods fountain, the sewing machines, the spool-cutting machinery, the steam lifting apparatus, the miniature shell tower, the system of working the Passale machine works by steam power and several other exhibitions of industry, the peculiar characteristics of which he expressed himself pleased and gratified with.

About one o'clock the President was ushered into the

About one o'clock the President was usnered into the Dining and received by the managers of the exhibition, was awaiting the guests of the occasion. The room was neatly decorated with fags and banners, and a picture of the American Eagle on canvas at one end, with a large portrait of President Grant at the other. During the time of refection Governor Ward sat at the left of General Grant and Secretary Robeson on his right. Among the other guests were Judge Bradley. T. B. Peddle, J. D. Peddle, Congressman Hill. Mr. E. L. Dennis, President of the New Jersey Railroad Company; Senator Freylinghuysen, General Porter, Joseph M. Ward, Albert M. Holbrook, J. D. Harrisor at deveral others of the officers and managers of 2:e Industrial Exhibition. After dinner there was

of C.e Industrial Exhibition. After dinner there was

NO SPEECH-MAKING

whatsoever, but a quiet chat over the President's visit and the prospects of the campaign in Jersey, which, "as far as they could see, were very safe and encouraging." The President telt the Rink about half-past one o'clock, after a stay of about three hours, and visited the residence of Governor Ward again previous to taking his departure for New York and Long Branch.

At two o'clock sharp General Grant arrived

AT THE CENTRE STREET DEPOT

in Governor Ward's carriage, with General Porter, General George E. Halsey, Governor Ward and Secretary Robeson, all of whom accompatined the President to New York, Quite a crowd assembled here to catch a passing glance at the distinguished visitors, but there was no cheering or excitement. The delay was much longer than was expected, the train not arriving until half-past two o'clock, in consequence of the great throng of passengers from Waverley to Newark. The President was evidently becoming fidgety from waiting, but kept quietly and unceremoniously sitting in the far corner of the ladies' sitting room, between Governor Ward and Secretary Robeson. The lazy locomotive at length, excused itself by a tremem-ens whistie in the vicinity and soon came rushing along by the depot, to the great relief of all those awaiting its arrival. ity and soon came rushing along by the

arrived safely at their destination
IN JERSEY CITY,
where crowds could be seen staring at the President and where the President could be seen avoiding their gaze and their criticisms. The President was frequently shaken hands with on the terryboat and warmly greeted by many of his admirers. On
HIS ARBIVAL IN NEW YORK
there was no evation of any description, but accompanied by Governor Ward and the rest of the party he merely walked quietly up to pier 28, where the Long Branch boat is wharved, and entering it (the Plymouth Rock steamboat) took his seat in the cabin beside his secretary, General Porter, where the Herald reporter bade the General and alies party good day, and returned to the Herald office.

office.

The President, on the whole, enjoyed a very quiet day yesterday up to the time of his departure. He will remain in Long Branch until Thursday, the 26th inst., when he miends starting for Washington. It is not his intention, according to his own statement, to make any tour through the States. He does not believe in the propriety of such a course, inasmuch as it has not hitherto been in custom with Presidential candidates.

STATEN ISLAND LIBERALS.

Mass Meeting and Grand Torchlight Procession-Greeley and Brown, Kernan and Depew. The grand ratification meeting of the liberals

and democrats on Staten Island last night ex-ceeded anything of the kind ever held in Richmond county. Judging from the crowds which lined the streets and gathered around Stapleton Park, where stands were erected for the speakers and invited guests, it was one of the finest displays ever witnessed by the Staten Islanders. The houses in the neighborhood were decorated with bunting and Chinese lanterns, and four fine bands of music enlivened the audience. On the with bunting and Chinese lanterns, and four fine bands of music enlivened the audience. On the main stand were Dwight Townsend, Erastus Brooks, Gibert C. Dean, John Decker, Francis Kernan, candidate for Governor; Colonel Frank McElroy, Chauncey M. Depew, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Theodore Frean, Robert Christle, E. P. Winant. There were 5,000 people gathered in the square. Dwight Townsend was appointed chairman and Colonel Frank McElroy secretary. Mr. Townsend, on being introduced, spoke in strong terms of the necessity of electing Greeley and Brown President and Vice President and Francis Kernan and Chauncey M. Depew Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively. At the close he stated that he had the honor to introduce to his hearers the next Governor, the Hon. Francis Kernan. Mr. Kernan was received with immense applause, the band playing "Hall to the Clue." He stated that he thought the election of Horace Greeley would tend to unite the North and the South, and erase that ill feeling which now prevails between both sections of the country. "We want an honest man," he stated, "and that man you will find in Horace Greeley."

The following resolutions were presented to the audience by Mr. Erastus Brooks, and unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, By the democratic and liberal republican clii-

The following resolutions were presented to the audience by Mr. Erastus Brooks, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, By the democratic and liberal republican ellizens of the county of Riebmond, that he leading issues of the present canvass are the amou of the States, one and indivisible, with the constitution of the United States as the fundamental law of the land, the only true source of political power, and the only sale guide for rulers and people. We believe in the perfect equality of the States and in the equation of condition or reason the control of the states and in the equation condition or reason the control of the states and the control of the states and the control of the states are the control of the states and the control of the states are states of the states are control of the states and the control of the states are states of the states and the control of the states are states and the states are states and the states of the states are states and the states of the states are states and the states of the states are states and the support of the government, and not to enrich persons or capitalists.

After reading the resolutions Mr. Brooks spoke at some length, at the clone of which he was warmly applicated. The candidate for Lieuteneuan Governor, Channey M. Depew followed, and spoke at some length, and closed with applause and the aring of rockets. He was followed by Dr. Simon Stern, a German, who amused the audience by questing several quaint stories, causing much laughter. The other speakers were J. O. Dispaway, Colonel McElrof, Capitan Al. Norman, Alderman Brown, Judge Vaughan and others, after which the gather-ing dispersed.